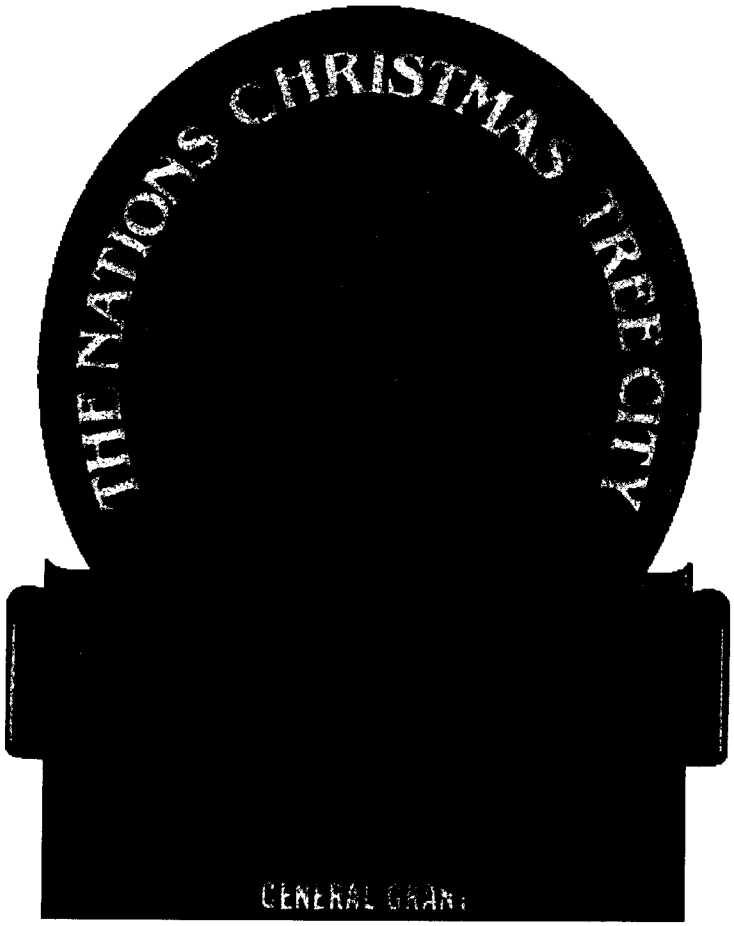
CITY OF SANGER

2005 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN



The Public Works Department prepared this 2005 urban water management plan for the City of Sanger.

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2005 Urban Water Management Plan
Contact Sheet

Date original 2000 plan submitted to the Department of Water Resources:
December 31, 2001

Date revised 2000 plan submitted to the Department of Water Resources:
December 20, 2002

Date revised 2005 plan submitted to the Department of Water Resources:
January 3, 2006

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The Water supplier is a: **Municipality**

The Water supplier is a: **Retailer**

Utility services provided by the water supplier include: **Water**

Is This Agency a Bureau of Reclamation Contractor? **No**

Is This Agency a State Water Project Contractor? **No**

Introduction

This volume presents the Urban Water Management Plan 2005 (UWMP) for the City of Sanger (City).

The Urban Water Management Plan (referred to simply as "Plan" throughout this report) is a planning tool that generally guides the actions of water management agencies. It provides managers and the public with a broad perspective on a number of water supply issues. It is not a substitute for project-specific planning documents nor was it intended to be when mandated by the State Legislature. For example, the Legislature mandated that a plan include a section in which it "describes the opportunities for exchanges or water transfers on a short-term or long-term basis." (California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Article 2, Section 10630(d).) The identification of such opportunities, and the inclusion of those opportunities in a general water service reliability analysis, neither commits the water management agency to pursue a particular water exchange/transfer opportunity nor precludes the water management agency from exploring exchange/transfer opportunities that are not identified in the Plan. When specific projects are chosen to be implemented, detailed project plans are developed, environmental analysis, if required, is prepared, and financial and operational plans are detailed.

In short, the plan is a management tool, providing a framework for action but not functioning as detailed project development or action. It is important that this Plan be viewed as a long-term, general planning document, rather than as an exact blueprint for supply and demand management. Water management in California is not a matter of certainty, and planning projections may change in response to a number of factors. From this perspective, it is appropriate to look at the Urban Water Management Plan as a general framework, not a specific action plan. It is an effort to determine, generally, the answers to a series of planning questions, including:

> What are the potential sources of supply and what is the reasonable probable yield from them?
>
> What is the probable demand, given a reasonable set of assumptions about growth and implementation of good water management practices?
>
> How well do supply and demand figures match up, assuming that the various probable supplies will be pursued by the implementing agency?

The City Council approved this revised Plan on December 15, 2005.

Public Participation

Law

> 10642. Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published ... After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

Public Participation

The City has supported community participation in its Urban Water Management Planning efforts since development of the first plan in 2001. The City has held hearings inviting the public to attend prior to adoption in 2001 and 2002. The City notified customers in the Sanger Herald (Attachment A) about the 2005 update and invited interested customers in reviewing the UWMP in person at City Hall located at 1700 7th Street, Sanger.

Notice of the hearing was published on December 1, 2005 and December 8, 2005.

Plan Adoption

The City submitted the original 2000 Plan in December of 2001. The revised 2000 plan was adopted by the City Council on December 19, 2002, and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of Council approval. This plan represents the 2005 UWMP update. The City Council adopted the City's 2005 update to the UWMP on December 15, 2005. This plan includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6 (Urban Water Management Planning).

Agency Coordination

Law

> 10620 (d) (2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.
>
> 10621 (a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero.
>
> 10621 (b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

Coordination Within the City

City Public Works Department staff met and coordinated the development of this plan with the Mayor's Office, administrative services, development services, finance, police, and fire departments.

In October 2000, Yamabe & Horn Engineering, Inc., completed a technical evaluation of the City's water system to insure that the City's water system complies with the California Waterworks Standards contained in Chapter 16, Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations. This report was submitted to the State of California Department of Health Services as a component of the Technical, Managerial, and Financial (TMF) Capacity Assessment. In 2005, Yamabe & Horn Engineering, Inc. prepared an update to the Water System Master Plan (WSMP). The objective of the plan was to determine the adequacy of the existing water system and proposed improvements to the system in order to provide reliable water service in the area of the newly expanded sphere of influence. The Plan examined and forecasted reliable water supplies and demands for the city to 2025. Data from this study was utilized in this document.

Interagency Coordination

All water sources for the City of Sanger are shared in common with other urban and agricultural interests in the area. The City has formally joined the Upper Kings Water Forum, a multi-agency effort to integrate the region's water management plans. Additionally, the City coordinated the development of this plan with the following agencies:

- Sanger Chamber of Commerce
- County of Fresno
- Department of Health Services
- Consolidated Irrigation District
- Other Public Agencies including: planning, fire, and building departments

UWMP Preparation

The City prepared the 2005 UWMP in coordination with the other agencies as indicated above. In preparing the UWMP, City staff utilized the *Guidebook to Assist Water Suppliers in the Preparation of a 2005 Urban Water Management* Plan prepared by the California Department of Water Resources.

Plan Updated in Years Ending in Five and Zero

The City's 2005 Urban Water Management Plan was prepared in accordance with the requirement under the Act that urban water purveyors submit a UWMP to the Department of Water Resources addressing water supply and demands, conservation measures, and water recycling among other things. The City prepared previous UWMPs in 2001 and 2002. Several legislative amendments have been made to the Act since the City's last submission of 2002 and this UWMP update incorporates all of the new requirements.

Senate Bills 610 and 221
The passage of Senate Bills 610 and 221 in 2002 required additional information be included in the UWMP and also identified the UWMP as a source document that may be used by water agencies to fulfill the water supply assessment and verification requirements. The UWMP Act requires a 20-year projection (through 2025 for the 2005 UWMP) for supply and demand information required in the UWMP.

County Notification and Participation

During the preparation of the UWMP, the city notified the County of Fresno of the opportunity to submit comments regarding the UWMP during the update process (Attachment C). The County reviewed the draft and made no comment.

Supplier Service Area

Law

> 10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:
>
> 10631. (a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

Climate

Sanger has a Central Valley desert climate. The land is generally flat with surface slope of 5 feet per mile. The City is located on an alluvial plain formed by the Kings River drainage system. Summers are hot and dry, and winters are cold and foggy, with an annual average of 10.4 inches of precipitation.

Deviation from the average annual precipitation was experienced in 1995, 1996, and 1998 due to the El Nino conditions for the western United States. Total rainfall for those years were 17.25, 16.97, and 17.65 inches. Table 1 below shows average climate characteristics for the City service area.

Table 1
Sanger Average Climate

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June
Monthly Avg ETo	0.97	1.87	3.58	5.17	6.75	7.62
Avg Rainfall	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.1
Avg Temperature	45.7	51.2	55.1	61.2	69.0	76.6
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Monthly Avg ETo	8.06	6.95	5.05	3.42	1.65	0.89
Avg Rainfall	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.4
Avg Temperature	81.9	80.3	74.5	65.2	53.6	45.4

ET and Rainfall are reported in inches; Temperature is degrees in Fahrenheit.

Other Demographic Factors

The City of Sanger is located in the heart of the Central Valley at the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains' foothills in Fresno County. Its sphere of influence is about 8.75 square miles (5,600 acres). Incorporation of the City occurred in 1911, and water service is provided to all residential, commercial, and industrial customers, and for environmental and fire protection uses.

Settlers came to Sanger in 1888 to establish vineyards, farms, cattle ranches and orange groves. Completion of the Kings River Lumber Company, 62 mile flume from Millwood, high in the Sierras, in 1889 increased the sale of lots and spurred home building activities. Lumber became the dominant interest of this area and Sanger was the center of the new industry. On July 1, 1888, a railroad line between Fresno and Porterville was completed and opened to traffic along with a railway depot, which was built along the tracks in downtown Sanger. The Sanger Mill was built and completed in July 1890.

In 1890, J.S. Filloon built Sanger's first water works, consisting of a boiler room, pump house and water tower. In 1896, Frank Kummeth took over the operation of the water system and operated it until 1914 when the water works was purchased by the City for $8,000. Later a steel tower and water tank were erected at Fifth Street and Academy.

WATER STORAGE TANK 1

The City operates a water treatment plant that is designed to remove DBCB.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Groundwater was and is the major water supply for the City. The Kings River recharges the groundwater, along with runoff from the foothills, which has been sufficient to meet the needs of the area.

The City of Sanger Municipal Water System serves the City area in the County of Fresno. The City has eight wells and two above ground storage tanks, which supply water through a grid distribution system of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12-inch diameter mains.

As the population increased in the City and region, the demand for water also increased. Additional wells were drilled without impacting the groundwater levels. Sufficient recharge occurs from the percolation from the Kings River and from the return of surface water used for irrigation.

Between 1938 and 1950, the population for Sanger increased from 3,500 to 6,500 and between 1950 and 1990, the population for Sanger increased to 15,750. The City's population increased from 15,750 in 1990 to 19,039 in 2000 to 22,105 in 2005.

The City of Sanger, once largely an agricultural community, is undergoing significant residential development. Currently, at least 2,500 housing units have been approved for construction but not yet built.

Table 2 shows the population total for the City from 2005, with projections to 2025. The source of the data is the Draft Wastewater Expansion Facilities Plan, prepared by Carollo Engineers.

Table 2
Population Projections

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Service Area Population	22,105	25,876	30,289	35,456	41,503

Industrial and Commercial Activities

Industrial and commercial development within the City is concurrent with residential development. The General Plan defines industrial and commercial development within the City's service area. These developments consist of Neighborhood, Community, Central and Mixed Use commercial as well as industrial development focused at the Kings River Technology Park.

Water Sources (Supply)

Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

10631 (b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments [to 20 years or as far as data is available.]

Water Supply Sources

The City of Sanger obtains 100 percent of the City's water supply from groundwater, as shown in Table 3. The water supplies projected here represent the total supply capacity available.

Table 3
Current and Projected Water Supplies

Water Supply Sources	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Purchased from USBR					
Purchased from DWR					
Purchased from wholesaler					
City produced groundwater	14,458	18,370	22,290	26,210	30,130
City produced surface water					
Transfers					
Exchanges In					
Recycled Water					
Recycled Water used for ground water recharge (adds to gw supply)					
Other					
Total	14,458	18,370	22,290	26,210	30,130
Units of Measure: Acre-feet/Year					

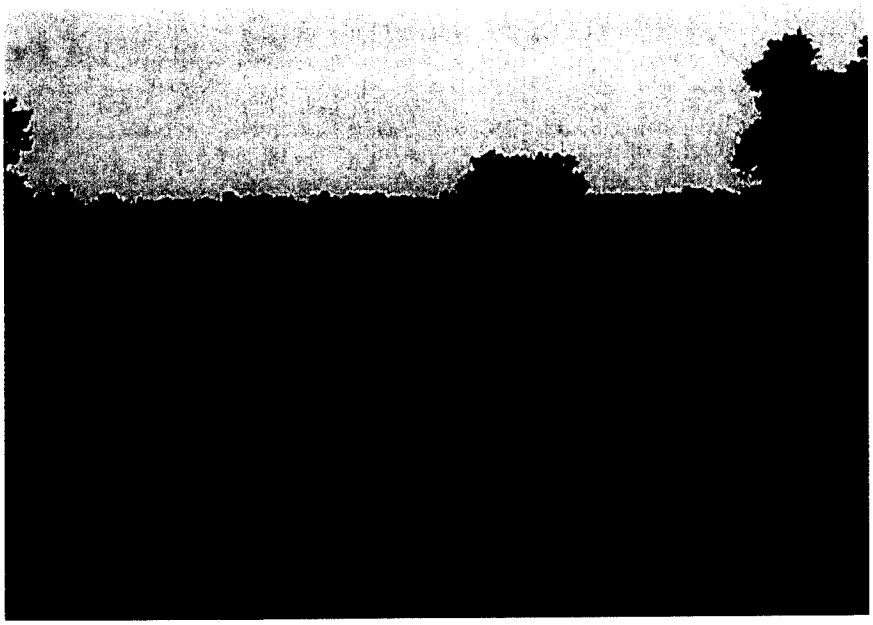
Groundwater

The City is capable of producing 14,458 acre-feet per year (AFY), from eight wells, with an average depth of 235 feet (Table 2). The current demand is, however, only 5,364 AFY.

During a declared water shortage, the City will implement a 25 percent voluntary rationing water conservation program in order to insure that the groundwater table does not drop to a dangerous level.

Groundwater recharge is a major component of the groundwater management program. Groundwater is recharged mainly from the Kings River stream flow percolation, from return of surface water used for irrigation, from the storm water percolation basins, and from the secondary effluent percolation basins.

KINGS RIVER



Groundwater flows in a general south-west direction. The depth to groundwater in Sanger varies from 0 feet, near the river bottom, to approximately 43 feet, according to groundwater contour maps prepared by the Department of Water Resources.

The City of Sanger operates its own storm water collection system, which includes numerous ponding basins. The storm water ponding basins allow water to percolate and recharge the groundwater basin. In addition, the City operates its own secondary effluent percolation basins, which also recharge the groundwater basin. Recharge from the secondary effluent percolation basins generates constant recharge that increases the reliability of the groundwater supply in the Sanger area.

Law

> 10631 (b) (2) ...If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of he following information shall be included in the plan:
>
> A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater...For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, ...

Groundwater Sources

The City is an operator of groundwater-producing facilities in the San Joaquin Valley basin of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic region. Specifically, the City falls within the Kings subbasin, 5-22.08. The subbasin

consist of an area approximately 976,000 acres, with well yields averaging between 500-1,500 gpm and maximums at 3,000 gpm.

The Department of Water Resources has not identified the basin as overdrafted in its most current bulletin that characterizes the condition of the basin, Bulletin 118 (2003).

Law

> 10631 (b) (3,4) ...If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of he following information shall be included in the plan:
>
> A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years, and of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic records.

Groundwater Pumped Past Five Years

Table 4 shows amounts of groundwater pumped by source over the past five years.

Table 4
Amount of Groundwater Pumped (AFY)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
SJ Valley (Kings)	4,707	4,766	4,750	4,823	5,364

Groundwater Projected to be Pumped

The City received an update to the Water System Master Plan (WSMP) in August of 2004 from Yamabe and Horn, Engineering. The WSMP identified a water use rate average of 216 gpcd for the years 1990 – 2002. The amount of groundwater projected to be pumped is calculated by multiplying the average gpcd times the population figures from Table 5. The results are presented as follows in Table 5.

Table 5
Amount of Groundwater Projected to be Pumped (AFY)

	2010	2015	2020	2025
SJ Valley (Kings)	6,263	7,331	8,582	10,045

The WSMP identifies the additional wells required at an average pump rate of 1,300 gpm, adequate to meet future demands. The minimum spacing between the new wells is ¼ mile, so that the drawdown from each pump does not affect the performance of nearby wells.

Reliability Planning

Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

10631 (c) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable.

10631 (c) For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

10631 (c) Provide data for each of the following:
(1) An average water year, (2) A single dry water year, (3) Multiple dry water years.

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

10632 (b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three-water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.

Reliability

The costs of demand management or supply augmentation options to reduce the frequency and severity of shortages have reached a point that city planners must look more carefully at the costs of unreliability to make the best possible estimate of the net benefit of taking specific actions, hence the term "reliability planning." Reliability is a measure of a water service system's expected success in managing water shortages.

To plan for long-term water supply reliability, planners examine an increasingly wide array of supply augmentation and demand reduction options to determine the best courses of action for meeting water service needs. Such options are generally evaluated using the water service reliability planning approach.

In addition to climate, other factors that can cause water supply shortages are earthquakes, chemical spills, and energy outages at treatment and pumping facilities. City Planners include the probability of catastrophic outages when using the reliability planning approach.

Reliability planning requires information about: (1) the expected frequency and severity of shortages; (2) how additional water management measures are likely to affect the frequency and severity of shortages; (3) how available contingency measures can reduce the impact of shortages when they occur.

The City adopted a system-wide annualized demand reduction target of no more than 5 percent. It is believed that anything over a 5% reduction would cause an economic hardship within the city. The 5

percent criterion is an overall use reduction target, which will result in an estimated 10% reduction to residential users, 5% reduction to commercial and institutional users, and 5% reduction to most industrial users.

The City used the Department of Water Resources' Bulletin 160-98 the California Water Plan Update, chapters 7, 8 and 9, Options for Meeting Future Water Needs, in the development of the reliability comparison section.

Frequency and Magnitude of Supply Deficiencies

During the 1987-89 drought, Sanger was prepared to handle the drought because: (1) the City Council adopted a "No Sale of Water Outside the City Limits"; (2) the City Council adopted a "Water Conservation Ordinance in 1992; (3) successful voluntary rationing on the part of the community; and (4) effective water conservation programs, including: free showerheads and toilet leak detection dye tablets for all residential customers, an educational water conservation program with the local schools, and residential water audits. A 25% reduction in water demand was achieved.

The current and future supply projections through 2025 are shown in Table 6.

Plans to Assure a Reliable Water Supply

The future supply projections assume normal average annual recharge to the groundwater aquifer. Recharge from secondary effluent is a very reliable water source, because it is consistently available. The likeliest interruption would be as a result of loss of power or facility failure at the Sanger Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Reliability Comparison

Table 6 details estimated water supply projections associated with several water supply reliability scenarios. For further information on the data, see Three-year Minimum Supply and Water Shortage Contingency Plan sections.

Table 6
Supply Reliability

		Multiple Dry Water Years		
Average/ Normal Water Year 2005 (Volume)	**Single Dry Water Year (Volume)**	**Year 1 (Volume) 2006**	**Year 2 (Volume) 2007**	**Year 3 (Volume) 2008**
14,458	10,844 (25%)	14,458 (0%)	12,289 (15%)	12,289 (15%)
Unit of Measure: Acre-feet/Year				

Three Year Minimum Water Supply

Based on experiences during the recent drought, the community recognizes that it is better to enter into a water shortage alert early, at a minimal level, to establish necessary rationing programs and policies, to gain public support and participation, and to reduce the likelihood of more severe shortage levels later. As the community continues to become more water efficient, it may become more difficult for customers to reduce their water use during water shortages (this is called "demand hardening"). Staff does not believe that City customers are yet approaching demand hardening, because there are still large potential water

efficiency improvements in residential plumbing fixtures, appliances, and landscapes, and in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors. However, improved water use efficiency does mean that water supply reserves must be larger and that water shortage responses must be made early to prevent severe economic and environmental impacts.

In April each year, the City forecasts 3-year minimum water supply availability for its groundwater sources of water, and projects its total water supply for the current and three subsequent years. Based on the water shortage stages and triggers a water shortage condition may be declared. The driest three-year historic sequence for the City's water supplies was from 1990 through 1992. Because shortages can have serious economic and environmental impacts, the City will make every effort to limit water shortages to no more than 25%.

Transfer or Exchange Opportunities

Law

> 10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:
>
> 10631 (d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

Water Transfers

The City will be exploring dry year water transfer options as a part of the Integrated Regional Water Plan (IRWP), formed by local agencies, and the Water Advisory Committee (WAC), formed by the County of Fresno. The IRWP effort has been funded by a Proposition 50 Planning Grant along with a local share provided by participating agencies. Both the IRWP and WAC efforts will begin in earnest in 2006.

Water Use Provisions

Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

10631 (e) (1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses: (A) Single-family residential; (B) Multifamily; (C) Commercial; (D) Industrial; (E) Institutional and governmental; (F) Landscape; (G) Sales to other agencies; (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; and (I) Agricultural.

(2) The water use projections shall be in the same 5-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

Past, Current and Projected Water Use

Past, current and projected data on water use within the City from 2000 to 2025 is provided in Table 7. The current information is based on monthly water bill reports.

Table 7
Past, Current and Projected Water Use

Water Use Sectors	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Single family residential	2,712	3,672	4,239	5,455	6,458	7,663	9,010
Multi-family residential [1]							
Commercial [1]							
Industrial	592	470	482	495	507	520	533
Institutional and governmental							
Landscape							
Sales to other agencies							
Saline barriers							
Groundwater recharge							
Conjunctive use							
Agriculture							
Unaccounted-for system losses [2]	450	564	643	313	366	429	502
Total	3,754	4,706	5,364	6,263	7,331	8,582	10,045

Unit of Measure: Acre-feet/Year
[1] Multi-family residential and Commercial are included in Single family residential
[2] The City was awarded in 2005 a Proposition 13 Infrastructure Grant for the purpose of replacing leaking 4-inch steel water mains. Project to be complete in 2007.

Table 8
Number of Connections by Customer Type

Customer Type	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Single family residential	4,085	4,152	4,572	5,385	6,357	7,494	8,829
Multi-family residential		29	31	32	32	35	35
Commercial	216	295	298	310	320	330	340
Industrial	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
Institutional and governmental		30	30	31	32	33	34
Landscape/recreation							
Agriculture							
Other (Recycle water)							
Total	4,310	4,515	4,939	5,766	6,749	7,900	9,246

The City meters 100 percent of its water customers, however, the existing historical data does not separate multi-family residential and commercial customers from single-family residential customers.

Residential Sector

Total system per capita water use averages 216 gallons per capita per day. All new residential homes are required to install ultra-low flush toilets when the home is built or when existing homes are remodeled. Only ultra-low flush toilets are sold in stores in Fresno County.

Commercial Sector

The City has a complex mix of commercial customers, ranging from markets, restaurants, insurance offices, beauty shops, gas stations, office buildings, and shopping centers.

Industrial Sector

The City has a small industrial sector, primarily centered on food production (wineries, and canning), and light manufacturing. The industrial sector has not grown much in the last decade and is not anticipated to grow significantly in the future.

Institutional/Governmental Sector

The City has a stable institutional/governmental sector, primarily local government, schools, and a chamber of commerce. This sector will keep pace with the growth of the City, and it is anticipated that a school will be added each five years.

Water Demand Management Measures

Law

> 10631 (f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:
> (1) A description of each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following:.....

Establishing goals and choosing water conservation measures is a continuing planning process. Goals are developed, adopted, and then evaluated periodically. Specific conservation measures are phased in and then evaluated for their effectiveness, achievement of desired results, and customer satisfaction. Water conservation can achieve a number of goals such as:

Meeting legal mandates
Reducing average annual potable water demands
Reducing sewer flows
Reducing demands during peak seasons
Meeting drought restrictions

Fourteen Water Demand Management Measures (DMMs) are specified in the latest revision of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The Act was revised in 2000 to allow the DMMs to correspond with the 14 Urban Best Management Practices (BMPs).

The California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) was formed in 1991 through the "Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California." The urban water conservation BMPs included in the MOU are intended to reduce California's long-term urban water demands. The BMPs are currently implemented by the signatories to the MOU on a voluntary basis. However, the CalFed Bay-Delta Program has included mandatory implementation of the BMPs and certification of water use efficiency programs in its final Environmental Impact Statement/Report and Record of Decision. This certification requirement would take effect by December 2002, and would apply to any agency subject to the Urban Water Management Planning Act that is located in the CalFed solution area.

The City is not a signatory to the MOU and is therefore not a member of the CUWCC. As a recommendation of this Plan, the City will vote on the issue of becoming a member of the CUWCC and a signatory to the MOU during 2006 and implement all cost-effective BMPs. The following are just some of the benefits of being a member of the CUWWC: conferences, BMP workshops, free publications, research regarding water management practices, leadership on water legislation and networking with other agencies and interest groups.

For the purpose of responding to the Urban Water Management Planning Act the City will address the 14 Demand Management Measures. Descriptions of the City's water conservation programs are discussed below. The City has, in good faith, tried to address and comply with many of the BMP targets listed in the CUWCC MOU where applicable.

DMM 1 -- Interior and Exterior Water Audits for Single Family and Multi-Family Customers

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: Retail agencies are required to develop a strategy for targeting and marketing water use surveys to single-family and multi-family residential customers. The City offers free residential water use surveys to single-family and multi-family customers who request the survey. Beginning in 2006, the City plans to specifically focus on the top 20 percent of water users in each sector.

The City's computer services department will be developing an inquiry program to sort billing records by water use within sectors, so that letters offering the free surveys can be mailed to the highest water users. If a customer does not participate and remains on the highest water use list the subsequent year, the customer will receive up to three additional letters offering a water use survey, with hose shut-off nozzles offered as a further incentive to participate.

The City plans to conduct the water use surveys using existing water department employees and by using consultants on an as needed basis.

Single-family surveys are estimated to take about two hours. During the interior portion of the survey, the City: measures flow rates of existing plumbing fixtures and tests for toilet leakage with dye tablets; offers and installs showerheads and faucet aerators (if necessary).

The City then conducts the landscape survey. The City: shows the customer the location of the water meter and how to read the meter: measures the landscaped areas, tests the sprinkler system for irrigation efficiency, and distribution uniformity; teaches the customer how to set the irrigation controller; recommends sprinkler system repairs or improvements and provides brochures on water efficient landscaping, design, and plants. Multi-family surveys are similar, but require coordination with owners/managers, tenants, and landscaping services.

Institutional and governmental customers have also been offered water use surveys. All City-owned facilities including the City Hall, fire stations, the City's corporation yard facilities, and public restrooms have been surveyed and retrofitted.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: As a recommendation of this plan, the City will sign the urban MOU and implement this BMP according to its schedule.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: For each dwelling unit the City completes a customer data form (including number of people per household, number of bathrooms, age of appliances, and lot and landscaped area square footage). This data will be used to analyze the customer's water use, and to refine the program.

Beginning in 2007, and each subsequent year thereafter, City staff will review the surveyed customers' water use records, and compare historic with current use for one year after the survey. If the reduction in water use is not in line with DMM water savings estimates, staff will flag the customer's account and offer a follow up survey.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: Savings levels are assumed per the terms of the urban MOU for each device.

DMM 2 -- Plumbing Retrofit

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: Agencies are required to identify residences constructed before 1992 and develop a direct-distribution, targeting and marketing strategy for water saving plumbing devices, including showerheads, toilet displacement devices and toilet flappers, and faucet aerators, as practical. The City participated in the above items during the drought in the late 1980's and early 1990's but discontinued the program after the drought. The City plans to participate in the distribution of

showerheads, aerators, and toilet tank leak detection tablets according to the urban MOU implementation schedule.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: As a recommendation of this plan, the City will sign the urban MOU and implement this BMP according to its schedule.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: A database of the number of devices distributed will be maintained.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: Savings levels are assumed per the terms of the urban MOU for each device.

DMM 3 -- Distribution System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repair

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City has conducted water audits and leak detection and repair of its water distribution system, if unaccounted-for losses are 10 percent or greater, since 1991. The City also has a program of exercising valves.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City monitors all flows into and out of its distribution system. Inflows consist of well production meter readings and outflows consist of customer meter readings. Every month each of these meters are read, and the field readings are entered into a computer database. The percentage of outflows (metered sales) versus well production (supply) is calculated each month. Losses calculated in this fashion have averaged 10 percent. In order to reduce this percentage, the City intends during 2008 to begin a meter replacement program. In the meantime, the City's recent rate increase will allow for the build up of reserves sufficient to fund the meter replacement program in 2008.

Additionally, the City was recently awarded a Proposition 13 Infrastructure Grant by the Department of Water Resources to replace 30,000 feet of leaking mains. The work will begin in 2006 and be complete by 2007.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: City staff annually review the data records to confirm that the unaccounted for water losses stay under the required 10 percent.

DMM 4 -- Metering with Commodity Rates

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: Agencies are required to place water meters on all new service connections per California state law. The DMM also requires retrofitting of existing unmetered connections, and charging a commodity rate for water.

The City is fully metered for all customer sectors, including separate meters for single-family residential, commercial, large landscapes, and all institutional/governmental facilities.

The City has an inclining multi-block rate structure, as shown below:

Range in Gallons	Cents per 1,000 Gallons		
	FY05	FY06	FY07
0 to 6,000	36	39	41
6,000 to 30,000	59	64	67
30,000 to 100,000	92	99	104
100,000 to 500,000	97	105	110
Over 500,000	107	116	122

The new rates were increased this year, after twelve years of no rate increases. The rate increases are as shown above, through FY07. Beginning FY08 a CPI factor will be applied to the rate structure on an ongoing basis.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to install and read meters on all new services, and will begin a meter replacement program during 2008.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: Periodic review of customer water bills to analyze water use consumption patterns.

BUDGET: Meter installation costs are part of new service connection fees.

DMM 5 -- Large Landscape Water Audits and Incentives

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The DMM requires agencies to contact non-residential customers with large landscape areas and offer water use surveys. For those customers with dedicated irrigation meters, agencies must assign ET-based water use budgets.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: As a recommendation of this plan, the City will sign the urban MOU and implement this BMP according to its schedule.

The City plans to complete the large landscape customers' water use surveys over the next five years. The City will continue to implement this DMM by annual review of customers' water use, and by offering on-site follow-up evaluations to customers whose total water use exceeds their total annual water budget.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: Surveys, landscape information training, water bill historical water use and other programs will assess effectiveness.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: Landscapes that are upgraded based on survey recommendations could result in a 15% reduction in water demand.

DMM 6 – High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The DMM requires agencies to offer customer rebates for the purchase of high-efficiency (horizontal-axis) clothes washers, if local energy providers or wastewater utilities also offer rebates.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: Pacific Gas & Electric Company offered rebates for the purchase of high-efficiency (horizontal-aids) clothes washers during calendar year 2005. The City did not implement local rebates because the City was not a member of the CUWCC. As previously mentioned, the City plans to become a CUWCC member and will implement future rebate programs when the local energy provider offers new rebates.

DMM 7 -- Public Information

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The DMM requires agencies to provide a public information program. The City promotes water conservation by distributing public information through bill inserts, brochures, community speakers, paid advertising, and many special events every year. City water bills show gallons used per billing period for the last billing period compared to the same period the previous year.

In 2006, the City will complete its Web Page, which will include information on water conservation.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to provide public information services and materials to remind the public about water conservation.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City will track public response regarding the information provided.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City has no method to quantify the savings of this DMM but believes that this program is in the public's interest.

DMM 8 -- School Education

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The DMM requires agencies to offer school education programs. The City continues to work with the Sanger Unified School District to promote water conservation and to educate students about these issues.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to implement this DMM.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City will continue to survey the institutions and educators on the number of programs, materials and attendance at water conservation activities.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City has no method to quantify the savings of this DMM but believes that this program is in the public's interest.

DMM 9 -- Commercial and Industrial Water Conservation

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The DMM requires agencies to identify all commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts (CII) and rank them according to water use. All CII accounts are to be contacted on a regular basis and offered either a water use survey and customer incentives program or the agencies to attempt to achieve a water use reduction target in the CII customer sector. The City provides water use audits to any CII customer who requests an audit. In 2006, the City plans to complete a computerized analysis of all CII customers by monthly and annual water usage, to identify the top 20% of the CII customers. The City plans to contact these customers by letter, and follow up with telephone calls, to offer audits. City staff plans to review these customers' billing records annually.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City is currently implementing this DMM on a limited basis. As a recommendation of this Plan, the City will sign the urban MOU and implement this BMP according to its schedule.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City plans to implement this DMM by annual review of customers' water use, and by offering on-site follow-up evaluations to customers whose total water use exceeds their total annual water budget.

DMM 10 -- Financial Incentives

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The DMM requires agencies to provide financial incentives, if cost-effective.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: As a recommendation of this plan, the City will sign the urban MOU and implement this BMP according to its schedule if the City determines this DMM is cost effective.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: If implemented, the City will monitor financial and technical assistance provided and assess verifiable savings from implemented DMMs/BMPs.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: There is no method to quantify the savings of this DMM, per the terms of the urban MOU.

DMM 11 -- Conservation Pricing, Water Service and Sewer Service

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The DMM requires agencies to eliminate non-conserving pricing structures and adopt conserving pricing. The City has an inclining block rate structure for all customer sectors, which was discussed under DMM 4.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to implement this DMM.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: Monitor the number of violators who use water in excess of their established allotment. Water bills show gallons used per billing period for the last billing period compared to the same period the previous year. This allows customers to compare their water usage with the same period of the prior year, and to monitor their water usage over time.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The incentive of this DMM is to decrease the customer's water costs and water use through price incentives as described above.

DMM 12 -- Water Conservation Coordinator

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The DMM requires agencies to designate a water conservation coordinator to oversee water conservation program implementation. The City has designated existing staff in the Public Works Department to oversee the water conservation program implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to implement this DMM.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City will continue to survey the institutions and educators on the number of programs, materials and attendance at water conservation activities.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City has no method to quantify the savings of this DMM but believes that this program is in the public's interest.

DMM 13 -- Water Waste Prohibition

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The DMM requires agencies with police powers to enforce ordinances to enact and enforce measures prohibiting water waste. The City established a Water Conservation Ordinance in 1992, which is actively enforced. The ordinance prohibits the waste of water in the City.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City has permanently incorporated this DMM into its ordinances.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: All citations and violations are reported annually and the City reviews the number of violations to determine the effectiveness of this program.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City has no method to quantify the savings of this DMM but believes that this program is in the public's interest.

DMM 14 -- Ultra-low Flush Toilet Replacement

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: This DMM requires agencies to assess the number of residential service connections constructed before 1992 and offer ultra low flush toilet replacement or rebate programs to such customers. The program shall be at least as effective as a "Retrofit on Resale" requirement.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: As a recommendation of this plan, the City will sign the urban MOU and implement this BMP according to its schedule.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: Method set according to the terms of the urban MOU.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: Assumptions according to the terms of the urban MOU.

Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs

Law

> 10631 (h) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision Section 10635(a). The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

In general, the City's supplies that are planned or under development may necessitate the preparation and completion of environmental documents, regulatory approvals and/or contracts prior to full construction and implementation. As outlined in the WSMP, prudent water supply and financial planning dictates that development of supplies be phased over time consistent with the growth in demand. Per the WSMP, the City's potential sources for increased local water supplies in the future come from groundwater. Other increases could come from recycled water upon expansion to the WWTP facility.

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Stages of Action

Law

> 10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:
>
> 10632 (a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

Rationing Stages and Reduction Goals

The City has developed a four-stage rationing plan (see Table 9) to invoke during declared water shortages. The rationing plan includes voluntary and mandatory rationing, depending on the causes, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage.

Table 9
Water Rationing Stages and Reduction Goals

Shortage Condition	Stage	Customer Reduction Goal	Type of Rationing Program
Up to 15%	I	15%	Voluntary
15 – 25%	II	25%	Mandatory
25 - 35%	III	35%	Mandatory
35 - 50%	IV	50% or >	Mandatory

Priority by Use

Water allocations are established for all customers according to the following ranking system:

- Minimum health and safety allocations for interior residential needs (includes single family, multi-family, hospitals and convalescent facilities, retirement and mobile home communities, and student housing, and fire fighting and public safety)
- Commercial, industrial, institutional/governmental operations (where water is used for manufacturing and for minimum health and safety allocations for employees and visitors), to maintain jobs and economic base of the community (not for landscape uses)
- Permanent agriculture (orchards, vineyards, and other commercial agriculture which would require at least five years to return to production).
- Annual agriculture (floriculture, strawberries, other truck crops)
- Existing landscaping
- New customers, proposed projects without permits when shortage declared.

Health and Safety Requirements

Based on commonly accepted estimates of interior residential water use in the United States, Table 10 indicates per capita health and safety water requirements. In Stage I shortages, customers may adjust either interior or outdoor water use (or both), in order to meet the voluntary water reduction goal.

However, under Stage II, Stage III and Stage IV mandatory rationing programs, the City has established a health and safety allotment of 68 gpcd (which translates to 33 HCF per person per year), because that amount of water is sufficient for essential interior water with no habit or plumbing fixture changes. If customers wish to change water use habits or plumbing fixtures, 68 gpcd is sufficient to provide for limited non-essential (i.e. outdoor) uses.

Stage IV mandatory rationing, which is likely to be declared only as the result of a prolonged water shortage or as a result of a disaster, would require that customers make changes in their interior water use habits (for instance, not flushing toilets unless "necessary" or taking less frequent showers).

Table 10
Per Capita Health and Safety Water Quantity Calculations

	Non-Conserving Fixtures		Habit Changes 1		Conserving Fixtures 2	
Toilets	5 flushes x 5.5 gpf	27.5	3 flushes x 5.5 gpf	16.5	5 flushes x 1.6 gpf	8.0
Shower	5 min x 4.0 gpm	20.0	4 min x 3.0 gpm	12.0	5 min x 2.0	10.0
Washer	12.5 gpcd	12.5	11.5 gpcd	11.5	11.5 gpcd	11.5
Kitchen	4 gpcd	4.0	4 gpcd	4.0	4 gpcd	4.0
other	4 gpcd	4.0	4 gpcd	4.0	4 gpcd	4.0
Total (gpcd)		68.0		48.0		37.5
HCF per capita per year		33.0		23.0		18.0

1 Reduced shower use results from shorter and reduced flow. Reduced washer use results from fuller loads.
2 Fixtures include ULF 1.6 gpf toilets, 2.0 gpm showerheads and efficient clothes washers.

Water Shortage Stages and Triggering Mechanisms

As the water purveyor, the City must provide the minimum health and safety water needs of the community at all times. The water shortage response is designed to provide a minimum of 50% of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. The rationing program triggering levels shown below were established to ensure that this goal is met.

Rationing stages may be triggered by a shortage in one water source or a combination of sources. Although an actual shortage may occur at any time during the year, a shortage (if one occurs) is usually forecasted by the Public Works Department on or about April 1 each year. If it appears that it may be a dry year, the City contacts its high water volume customers in May, so that they can minimize potential financial impacts.

The City's potable water source is groundwater. Rationing stages may be triggered by a supply shortage or by contamination of the groundwater. Because shortages overlap Stages, triggers automatically implement the more restrictive Stage. Specific criteria for triggering the City's rationing stages are shown in Table 11.

Table 11
Water Shortage Stages and Triggering Mechanisms

Percent Reduction of Supply	Stage I Up to 15%	Stage II 15 - 25%	Stage III 25 - 35%	Stage IV 35 - 50% >
		Water Supply Condition		
Current Supply	Total supply is 85 – 90% of "normal." And Below "normal" year is declared. Or	Total supply is 75 – 85% of "normal." Or Below "normal" year is declared Or	Total supply is 65 – 75% of "normal." Or Fourth consecutive below "normal" year is declared. Or	Total supply is less than 65% of "normal." Or Fifth consecutive below "normal" year is declared. Or
Future Supply	Projected supply insufficient to provide 80% of "normal" deliveries for the next two years. Or	Projected supply insufficient to provide 75% of "normal" deliveries for the next two years. Or	Projected supply insufficient to provide 65% of "normal" deliveries for the next two years. Or	Projected supply insufficient to provide 50% of "normal" deliveries for the next two years. Or
Groundwater	No excess groundwater pumping undertaken. Or	First year of excess groundwater pumping taken, must be "replaced" within four years. Or	Second year of excess groundwater pumping taken, must be "replaced" within four years. Or	No excess groundwater pumping available. Or Reduced groundwater pumping due to replenishment of previously pumped groundwater. Or
Water Quality	Contamination of 10% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards)	Contamination of 20% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards)	Contamination of 30% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards)	Or
Disaster Loss				Disaster Loss

Water Allotment Methods

The City has established the following allocation method for each customer type:

Single Family	Hybrid of Per-capita and Percentage Reduction
Multifamily	Hybrid of Per-capita and Percentage Reduction
Commercial	Percentage Reduction
Industrial	Percentage Reduction
Governmental	Percentage Reduction
Recreational	Percentage Reduction
Irrigation	Percentage Reduction

The specific percentage reductions at each stage and for each customer class correspond to the figures listed in Table 11. In a drought situation, individual customer allotments will be based on a normal year consumption table. The city will classify each customer and calculate each customer's allotment according to Table 11. Each customer will be notified of its classification and allotment by mail before the implementation of a mandatory program. New customers and connections will be notified at the time service commences if a mandatory program is in effect. Any customer may appeal its classification on the basis of use or the allotment on the basis of incorrect calculation.

In a disaster, prior notice of allotment may not be possible. Notice will be provided by the most efficient means available, if necessary.

Preparation for Catastrophic Water Supply Interruption

Law

> 10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:
>
> 10632 (c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

Water Shortage Emergency Response

Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced significantly in a number of ways—drought, an earthquake, which damages water delivery or storage facilities, or a toxic spill that affects water quality. This chapter of the Plan describes how the City plans to respond to such emergencies so that emergency needs are met promptly and equitably.

In 1991, the City Public Works Department developed a comprehensive water shortage contingency plan, which was incorporated into the City's Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in early 1992. Both plans were updated in 2000. Additionally, a water system vulnerability assessment (VSAT) was completed in 2004 in compliance with EPA requirements. The ERP plan is to be updated in 2006 in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements. The plan contains procedures for the distribution of potable water in a disaster; these procedures are consistent with guidelines prepared by the California State Office of Emergency Services.

The City has identified specific water-critical customers such as hospitals, nursing facilities, schools, and a few individual customers with medical conditions dependent on continuous water availability. Likely potable water distribution sites have been identified. Standby procurement procedures have been developed for emergency bulk purchase of bottled water; standby arrangements have also been made with several local trucking firms to provide tankers to distribute potable water (certified by the California Department of Health Services for safe transportation of potable water). All existing water supply storage, treatment, and distribution, and wastewater treatment facilities are now inspected monthly.

The City recognizes the importance of the DMMs in reducing water demand and will continue to implement the programs. Also, the City would increase media attention to the water supply situation during a shortage and would increase public water education programs, encourage property owners to apply for a landscape and interior water use survey and recommend customers install ULF plumbing fixtures.

During declared shortages, or when a shortage declaration appears imminent, the Public Works Director, who serves as chair, would activate a City water shortage response team. The team includes: water, fire, planning, emergency services, public affairs, parks and recreation, and the Mayor's Office. During a declared water shortage, the City will accept applications for new building permits but will not issue permits until the shortage declaration is rescinded.

The following table summarizes the actions the City will take during a water supply catastrophe.

Table 12
Preparation Actions for a Catastrophe

Possible Catastrophe	Summary of Actions
Regional Power Outage	Request information from PG&E on estimated down time; if backup generation is available assess ability to supply fuel for extended periods; notify affected users and issue "Boil Water" or "Do Not Drink" orders as needed.
Earthquake	Activate EOC; contact emergency assistance as necessary; notify customers, media, state and local authorities if service is disrupted or significant demand management is necessary; issue "Boil Water" or "Do Not Drink" orders as needed.
Flood	Contact local representative of National Weather Service for information on exact location and probable extent (stage) of flooding relative to utility facilities. Activate EOC; contact emergency assistance as necessary; notify customers, media, state and local authorities if service is disrupted or significant demand management is necessary; issue "Boil Water" or "Do Not Drink" orders as needed.
Water Supply Interruption	Depending on the percentage of water reduction needed (i.e. 5% to 50 %), institute water prohibitions within water shortage contingency plan. Take action to provide alternate drinking water supply and fire protection including area water haulers, temporary storage options, etc. Issue "Boil Water" or "Do Not Drink" orders as needed.
Threat of or Possible Contamination	Notify local law enforcement and DHS; take actions to isolate portions of system containing suspect water; issue "Boil Water" or "Do Not Drink" orders as needed; take action to provide alternate drinking water supply and fire protection.

Prohibitions, Consumption Reduction Methods and Penalties

Law

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

10632 (d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

10632 (e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

10632 (f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

Mandatory Prohibitions on Water Wasting

The Water Conservation Ordinance includes prohibitions on various wasteful water uses such as lawn watering during mid-day hours, washing sidewalks and driveways with potable water, and allowing plumbing leaks to go uncorrected more than 24 hours after customer notification.

Table 13
Consumption Reduction Methods

Examples of Consumption Reduction Methods	Stage When Method Takes Effect
Demand reduction program	All stages
Flow restriction	IV
Restrict building permits	II, III, IV
Use prohibitions	All stages
Water shortage pricing	All stages
Per capita allotment by customer type	IV
Voluntary rationing	I
Mandatory rationing	II, III, IV
Education Program	All Stages
Percentage reduction by customer type	II, III, IV

Excessive Use Penalties

Any customer violating the regulations and restrictions on water use set forth in the Water Conservation Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, except when the City Attorney shall elect to charge such violation as an infraction. Any person convicted of a misdemeanor shall be punishable by a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person convicted of an infraction shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 for each offense.

Revenue and Expenditure Impacts and Measures to Overcome Impacts

Law

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

10632 (g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier...

10632 (g) [An analysis of the impacts of each of the] proposed measures to overcome those [revenue and expenditure] impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

All water surplus revenues that the City collects is placed in a reserve account that is available to fund a rate stabilization fund, conservation, recycling, and other capital improvement projects. The City currently has approximately ten million dollars ($10M) in reserves. The City recently increased water rates in 2005 for fiscal years 2005, 2006 and 2007, after which annual rate increases are based on a CIP factor.

With the current rate structure, no increase in rates is needed even at Stage IV. Any increased expenditures created by the need to publicize and enforce the consumption reduction methods are minimal and are more than offset by the reduced energy and operation costs of pumping less water. If in the future, insufficient water supplies required the need to develop additional well sites, the cost of such would be managed first through the use of reserves, then through the use of a rate adjustment if necessary.

Water Shortage Contingency Ordinance/Resolution

Law

> 10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis, which includes each of the following elements, which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:
>
> 10632 (h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

City of Sanger Water Shortage Resolution

As previously discussed, the City adopted a Water Conservation Ordinance in 1992, and based on rationing experience the City developed a Resolution to Declare a Water Shortage Emergency. The resolution was approved by City Council on December 19, 2002.

Reduction Measuring Mechanism

Law

> 10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:
>
> 10632 (i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

Mechanism to Determine Reductions in Water Use

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily. Totals are reported weekly to the Public Works Supervisor. Totals are reported monthly to the Public Works Director and incorporated into the water supply report.

During a Stage I or Stage II water shortage, daily production figures are reported to the Public Works Supervisor. The Public Works Supervisor compares the weekly production to the target weekly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met. Weekly reports are forwarded to the Public Works Director. Monthly reports are sent to the City Council. If reduction goals are not met, the Public Works Director will notify the City Council so that corrective action can be taken.

During a Stage III or Stage IV water shortage, the procedure listed above will be followed, with the addition of a daily production report to the Public Works Director.

During emergency shortages, production figures are reported to the Public Works Supervisor hourly and to the Public Works Director daily. Daily reports will also be provided to the City Council.

Water Recycling

Wastewater System Description

Law

> 10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. To the extent practicable, the preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and shall include all of the following:
>
> 10633 (a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area.

WateReuse Association Membership

The City intends to become an active member of the California WateReuse Association, which helps implement water recycling in California.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The City manages the wastewater collection and treatment system within the Sanger city limits. All of the wastewater flows from the City, is collected and treated at the Sanger Wastewater Treatment Plant (SWTP). Storm water in Sanger is piped to storm water percolations basins and is not treated at the SWTP.

Wastewater Treatment Processes

Current wastewater treatment at the SWTP includes the following processes:

1) Primary Sedimentation
2) Activated Sludge
3) Secondary Sedimentation
4) Chlorination
5) Disposal

Wastewater Generation, Collection & Treatment

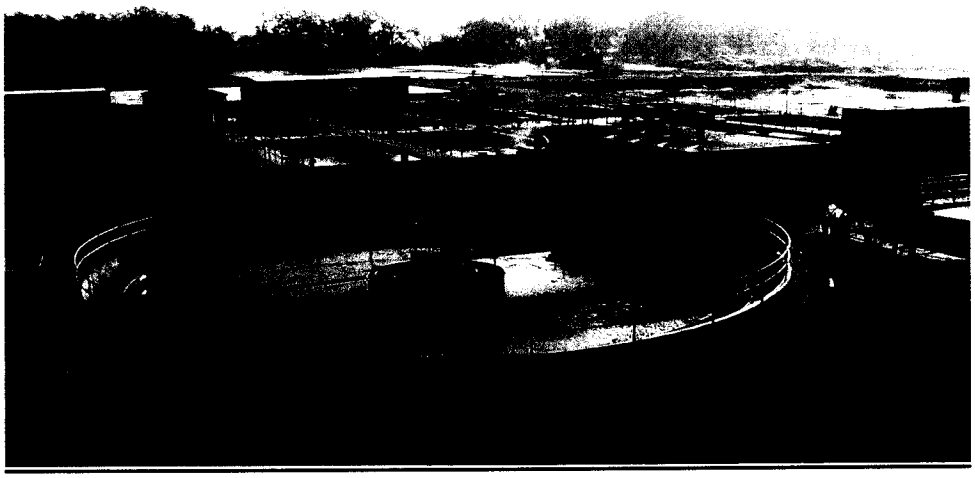
Law

> 10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. To the extent practicable, the preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and shall include all of the following:
>
> 10633 (a) A [...] quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated...

Sanger Wastewater Treatment Plant (SWTP)

The original SWTP was constructed in 1947 and placed in service shortly thereafter. The treatment plant incorporated gravity flow into and through the plant. In 1963, a plant addition was completed, which included the addition of a new primary clarifier, construction of a 21-inch industrial sewer line, and facilities were added for utilizing the sewage gas for heating the sludge in the digester. This plant provided primary treatment of the domestic sewage followed by land disposal. In 1971, the SWTP was expanded to a secondary treatment plant with the addition of new headworks, the addition of a new primary clarifier, the addition of aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, thickener, digester, and sludge drying beds. The SWTP consists of two wastewater treatment plants (domestic and industrial). The 1.8 MGD domestic plant and a 1.1 MGD industrial plant are operated in parallel. In 1998, the SWTP was expanded to 3.0 MGD for the domestic plant with the addition of a 4-mile effluent pipeline to a new percolation disposal site and the industrial plant was expanded to 1.3 MGD. The City has contracted with Carollo Engineers to develop plant expansion alternatives to accommodate the growth to be associated with the City's recently expanded Sphere of Influence. This report will identify the plant expansion necessary for growth to 2035.

SANGER WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT



Current flows are shown in Table 14 below.

Table 14
Wastewater Treatment

Treatment Plant Name	Location (City)	Average Daily (2005)
SWTP	Sanger	1.691 MGD

The average daily use per person in Sanger with a current population of 22,105 and an average daily flow of 1.691 MGD, is 76 gallons per person per day which indicates that individuals in the City are conserving water.

Wastewater Disposal and Recycled Water Uses

Law

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. To the extent practicable, the preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and shall include all of the following:

10633 (a) A description of the [...] methods of wastewater disposal.

10633 (b) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including but not limited to, the type, place and quantity of use.

10633 (c) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

10633 (d) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years.

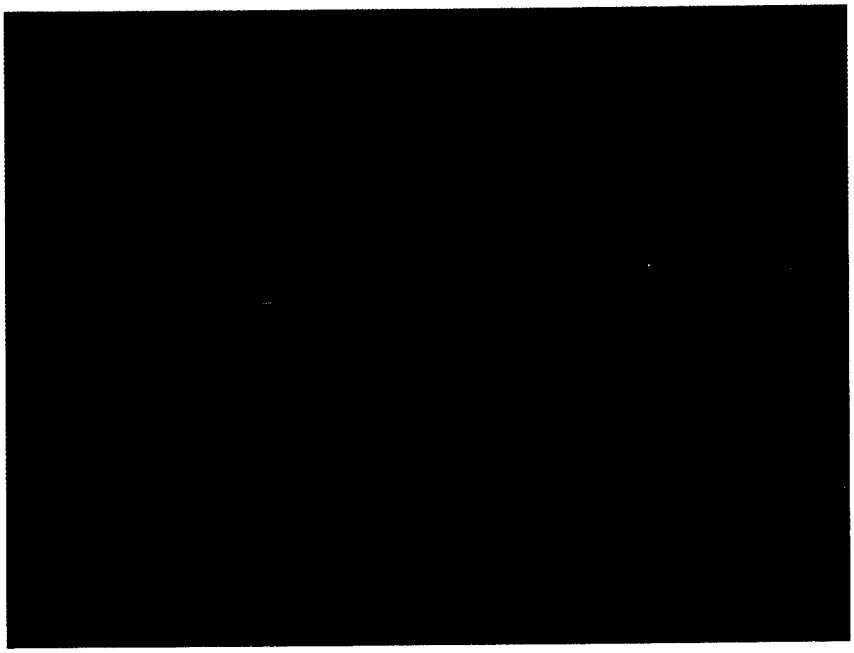
Recycled Water

Most of the domestic and industrial wastewater is recycled. The City's domestic wastewater is treated and disposed of in rapid infiltration basins, which percolates into the soil and is used to recharge the groundwater table. By way of this process, the majority of the domestic water is recycled as ground water recharge. Additional recycling includes use of the water for landscape irrigation, agricultural irrigation and as seal water. Current and projected flows are shown in Table 15, below.

Table 15
Past, Current and Projected Recycle Water Use

		Recycled Water Uses				
	Annual AF	Ground Water Recharge	Evaporation	Other	Total Recycle (AF)	% Total Recycle
2005						
Domestic	1,895	1,704	189	1	1,705	90%
Industrial	211	189	21	1	190	90%
2010						
Domestic	2,218	1,995	222	1	1,996	90%
Industrial	233	209	23	1	210	90%
2015						
Domestic	2,596	2,336	260	1	2,337	90%
Industrial	233	209	23	1	210	90%
2020						
Domestic	3,039	2,734	304	1	2,735	90%
Industrial	257	231	26	1	232	90%
2025						
Domestic	3,558	3,201	356	1	3,202	90%
Industrial	257	231	26	1	232	90%
Other*	Landscape, Ag irrigation and Seal water					

RAPID INFILTRATION BASINS



The City's industrial wastewater is treated and disposed of on agriculture land where it is used to irrigate crops.

Encouraging Recycled Water Use

Law

> 10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. To the extent practicable, the preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and shall include all of the following:
>
> 10633 (e) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

Recycled Water Use

The recycled water uses are identified in Table 15, above. As previously stated, the Carollo Engineering report will provide the basis for evaluating the possibility of recycled water use as a part of the treatment plant expansion.

Recycled Water Optimization Plan

Law

> 10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. To the extent practicable, the preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and shall include all of the following:
>
> 10633 (f) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems and to promote recirculating uses.

Plan for Optimizing the Use of Recycled Water

Current practice optimizes the use of recycled water with groundwater recharge being the majority of the recycled water use.

Water Quality Impacts on Reliability

Law

> 10634. The plan shall include information to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Groundwater

Overall, the basin has good water quality. Specifically, the City has experienced levels of DBCP that require treatment to remove the constituent below MCL levels. It is anticipated that the City's reserve program and developer impact fees will provide sufficient funding for the cost or required treatment for new wells. Other than DBCP, there are no known water quality concerns affecting the availability or reliability of the City's groundwater supplies which cannot be mitigated for, if necessary, in the future.

Water Service Reliability

Law

> 10635 (a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from the state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Supply and Demand Comparison

Table 16 compares current and projected water supply and demand. It indicates that in average precipitation years, the City has sufficient water to meet its customers' needs, through 2025. This is based on continued commitment to conservation programs, groundwater recharge from the Kings River stream flow percolation, from return of surface water used for irrigation, from the storm water percolation basins, and from the secondary effluent percolation basins.

Table 16
Projected Supply and Demand Comparison

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Supply totals	14,458	18,370	22,290	26,210	30,130
Demand totals	5,364	6,263	7,331	8,582	10,045
Difference	9,094	12,107	14,959	17,628	20,085
Units of Measure: Acre-feet/Year					

In any one dry year, the City will carefully manage its water supply even though the City has an abundance of supply over demand. In the second consecutive dry year, and third consecutive dry year, the City still has an abundance of water supply over demand. The City would invoke voluntary water rationing to assist in managing the groundwater table. See the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Three-year Minimum Water Supply sections and Table 17 for more detailed information.

Table 17 presents a supply and demand comparison where demand does not fluctuate in conjunction with a change in supply. This analysis demonstrates that if supply were to be reduced from a water supply shortage, the existing supply is sufficient to meet demands.

Table 17
Single Dry Year and Multiple Dry Water Years

Water Supply Sources	Current Supply 2005 (Volume)	Single Dry Water Year (Volume)	Multiple Dry Water Years		
			Year 1 (Volume)	Year 2 (Volume)	Year 3 (Volume)
Supply totals	14,458	10,844	14,458	12,289	12,289
Percent Shortage		25%	0%	15%	15%
Demand totals	5,364	5,364	5,533	5,707	5,887
Difference	9,094	5,480	8,925	6,582	6,402
Unit of Measure: Acre-feet/Year					

The City will continue to drill additional wells to meet the projected water demand. The City will continue to examine supply enhancement options, including water transfers, additional groundwater recharge, and water recycling as a part of the Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion.

Attachment A

Sanger Herald Notification

[redacted]

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the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Contractors State License Board. Said evidence shall accompany the bid. Bidders for this project must possess a valid License.
The work to be performed under this contract is on a project funded by the City of Sanger. The City of Sanger reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality in the bids received, or to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder as may serve the best interest of the City of Sanger.
City Council, City of Sanger
Dated: 11/21/2005
By: Barbara Mergan
City Clerk
(Dec. 1, 8, 2005)

public notice
Notice is hereby given that the City of Sanger City Council will hold a public hearing on December 15, 2005 at 7:00 p.m., or as soon after as possible, to consider approving a resolution to adopt the 2005 update to the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). A copy of the draft UWMP will be available for review on December 1, 2005 at the Public Works Department. The public hearing will be a part of a regular meeting of the City of Sanger City Council at the time and location noted below
Date: December 15, 2005
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Place: Sanger City Hall Council Chambers 1700 7th Street, Sanger, CA 93657
(Dec. 1, 8, 2005)

notice of PUBLIC HEARING
Planning Commission will consider the following project at a public meeting to be held on Thursday, December 8, 2005, starting at 6:00 pm or soon after, in the Council Chamber of Sanger City Hall, 1700 7th Street, Sanger, California.
Initiated by Mike and Jeri Baran, a request for approval of Conditional use permit No. 05-04 to establish and operate a small tattoo studio of approximately 110 square feet within Sanger Custom Cycles business located at 82 Academy Avenue (APN 315-060-60).
The tattoo studio use was reviewed by the Planning Commission on October 13, 2005, and determined the suitability of the use within the C-4, General Commercial zone district subject to Conditional use permit.
The tattoo studio will serve customers by appointment only and will be part of the sanger Custom Cycle business operations and hours.
The above referenced project is considered Categorically Exempt per the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Section 15301, Class 1, of the State CEQA Guidelines.
The meeting is open to the public. If you need additional information on the project please contact Ralph Raffi Kachadourian, Senior Planner, at 559 876-6300 extension 1540
(Dec. 1, 2005)

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE Trustee Sale No. 707281 Loan No. 0016980914 Title Order No. 5272147 You are in default

dated 03/04/1999. Unless you take action to protect your property, it may be sold at a public sale. If you need an explanation of the nature of the proceedings against you, you should contact a lawyer. On 12/21/2005 at 10:30 AM, California Reconveyance Company as the duly appointed Trustee under and pursuant to Deed of Trust Recorded on 03/11/1999, Instrument 1999-0037456 of official records in the Office of the Recorder of Fresno County, California, executed by: Armando Reyes and Mary D Reyes, husband and wife, as Trustor, Washingotn Mutual Bank, FA, as Beneficiary, will sell at public auction sale to the highest bidder for cash, cashier's check drawn by a state or national bank, a cashier's check drawn by a state or federal credit union, or a cashier's check drawn by a state or federal savings and loan association, savings association, or savings bank specified in section 5102 of the Financial Code and authorized to do business in this state. Sale will be held by the duly appointed trustee as shown below, of all right, title, and interest conveyed to and now held by the trustee in the hereinafter described property under and pursuant to the Deed of Trust. The sale will be made, but without covenant or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding title, possession, or encumbrances, to pay the remaining principal sum of the note(s) secured by the Deed of Trust, interest thereon, estimated fees, charges and expenses

total amount (at the time of the initial publication of the Notice of Sale) reasonably estimated to be set forth below. The amount may be greater on the day of sale. Place of Sale: The Van Ness Avenue Exit from the County Courthouse 110 Van Ness, Fresno CA. Legal Description: Lot 196 of tract no. 1068 Greenwood Gardens No. 3 in the city of Sanger County of Fresno, State of Cali-fornia, according to the map there of recorded in book 15 page 32 of plats, Fresno County records. Amount of unpaid balance and other charges: $69,926.97 (estimated) Street address and other common designation of the real property: 1702 West Metzler Drive Sanger, CA. 93657 APN 322-142-03 The undersigned Trustee disclaims any liability for any incorrectness of the street address and other common designation, if any, shown herein. The property heretofore described is being sold "as is".
DATE: 11/21/2005
California Reconveyance Company, as Trustee, 9301 Corbin Avenue - N 03 02 04 Northridge, CA 91324 (916) 387-7728 or (714) 573-1965 Debo-rah Brignac, Vice President California Reconveyance Company is a debt collector attempting to collect a debt. Any information obtained will be used for that purpose.
ASAP735684
12/01/2005,
12/08/2005,
12/15/2005

Attachment B

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANGER FINDING THE NECESSITY FOR AND ADOPTING A WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

RESOLUTION NO. 3486

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANGER FINDING THE NECESSITY FOR AND ADOPTING A WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the California Water Code Sections 375 et seq. permit public entities which supply water at retail to adopt and enforce a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by the people therein for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of such public entity. The City Council hereby establishes a comprehensive water conservation program pursuant to California Water Code Sections 375 et seq., based upon the need to conserve water supplies and to avoid or minimize the effects of any future shortage.

WHEREAS, the City Council finds and determines that a water shortage could exist based upon the occurrence of one or more of the following conditions:

(a) A general water supply shortage due to increased demand or limited supplies.

(b) Distribution or storage facilities of the City of Sanger, or other agencies become temporarily or permanently inadequate.

WHEREAS, the City Council also finds and determines that the conditions prevailing in the Fresno County area require that the water sources available be put to maximum beneficial use to the extent to which they are capable, and that the waste or unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use, of water be prevented and that the conservation of such water be encouraged with a view to the maximum reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people of the City and for the public welfare.

WHEREAS, the City must provide the minimum health and safety water needs of the community at all times and especially during times of declared water shortages.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Sanger, does hereby resolve as follows:

Section 1. Application. The provisions of this resolution shall apply to all water served to persons, customers, and property by the City/

Section 2. Authorization. The Public Works Director, or a designated representative, is hereby authorized and directed to implement the provisions of this resolution. Additionally, the Public Works Director, or designated representative is hereby authorized to make minor and limited exceptions to prevent undue hardship or unreasonable restrictions, provided that water shall not be wasted or used unreasonably and the purpose of this ordinance can be accomplished.

Section 3. Water Conservation Stages. No person shall knowingly use water or permit the use of water supplied by the City for commercial, industrial, agricultural, governmental, or any other purpose in a manner contrary to any provision of this resolution, in an amount in excess of the amounts authorized by this resolution or during any period of time other than the periods of time specified in this ordinance. At no time shall water be wasted or used unreasonably. The following is a four-stage rationing plan that will be invoke during declared water shortages, and that will also maintain the City's minimally established health and safety allotment of 68 gpcd. The following stages shall take effect upon declaration as herein provided:

(a) Stage 1- Voluntary Compliance at up to 15%. Stage 1 applies during periods where the City determines that water usage should be reduced up to 15% in order to meet all of the water demands of its customers, either now or in the foreseeable future. Customers

may adjust either interior or outdoor water use (or both), in order to meet the voluntary water reduction goal.

(b) Stage 2 - Mandatory Compliance at 15% to 25%. Stage 2 applies during periods that the City determines that water usage should be reduced from 15% to 25% in order to meet all of the water demands of its customers, either now or in the foreseeable future. Customers may adjust either interior or outdoor water use (or both), in order to meet the voluntary water reduction goal.

(c) Stage 3 - Mandatory Compliance at 25%-35%. Stage 3 applies during periods when the City determines that water usage should be reduced approximately 25% to 35% in order to meet all of the water demands of its customers now or in the foreseeable future. Customers may adjust either interior or outdoor water use (or both), in order to meet the voluntary water reduction goal.

(d) Stage 4 - Mandatory Compliance at 35%-50%. Stage 4 applies during periods when the District determines that water usage should be reduced 35% to 50% in order to meet all of the water demands of its customers now or in the foreseeable future. Declaration of a Stage 4 Water Shortage would likely be declared only as the result of a prolonged water shortage or as a result of a disaster. Customers would be required to make changes in their water use habits (such as not flushing toilets unless "necessary" or taking less frequent showers).

Section 4. Implementation of Conservation Stages. The City shall monitor the projected supply and demand for water by its customers on a daily basis. Utilizing Water Shortage and Triggering Mechanisms matrix (Attachment A), the Public Works Director shall determine the extent of the conservation required through the implementation and/or

termination of particular conservation stages in order for the City to prudently plan for and supply water to its customers. Thereafter the Public Works Director may order that the appropriate stage of water conservation be implemented or terminated in accordance with the applicable provision of this Resolution. The declaration of any stage beyond Stage 1 shall be made by a mass mailing and public announcement and notice shall be published a minimum of three (3) consecutive times in a newspaper of general circulation. The stage designated shall become effective immediately upon announcement. The declaration of any stage beyond Stage 1 shall be reported to the City Council at its next meeting. The City Council shall thereupon ratify the declaration, rescind the declaration, or direct the declaration of a different stage.

Section 5. Penalty. (a) Penalties. It shall be unlawful for any customer of the City to fail to comply with any of the provisions of this resolution. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Resolution shall be as follows:

1) For the first violation by any customer of any of the provisions of this Resolution, the City shall verbally notice the fact of such violation to the customer.
2) For a second violation by any customer of any of the provisions of this Resolution, the City shall issue a personal notice of the fact of such violation to the customer.
3) For a third violation by a customer of any provision of this resolution, the City may install a flow restricting device of one gallon per minute (1 GPM) capacity for services of up to one and one-half inch size and comparatively sized restrictors for larger services upon a prior determination that the customer has

repeatedly violated the provisions of this Resolution regarding the conservation of water and that such action is reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this ordinance regarding the conservation of water. Such action shall be taken only after a hearing held by the Public Works Director or designee, where the customer has an opportunity to respond to the District's information or evidence that the customer has repeatedly violated the provisions of this Resolution regarding the conservation of water and that such action is reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this resolution regarding the conservation of water.

As determined by the Public Works Director any such restricted service may be restored upon application of the customer made not less than forty-eight (48) hours after the implementation of the action restricting service and only upon a showing by the customer that the customer is ready, willing and able to comply with the provisions of this Resolution regarding the conservation of water. Prior to any restoration of service, the customer shall pay all City charges for any restriction of service and its restoration as provided for in the City's rules governing water service.

Any willful tampering with or removal of any flow restriction device shall result in termination of service for a period to be determined by the Public Works Director.

(b) **Notice.** The City shall give notice of each violation to the customer committing such violation as follows:

1) For any violation of the provisions of this Resolution, the City may give written notice of the fact of such violation to the customer personally or by U. S. mail, first class, registered postage paid.

2) If the penalty assessed is, or includes, the installation of a flow restrictor to the customer, notice of the violation shall be given in the following manner:

   a. By giving written notice thereof to the customer personally; or

   b. If the customer be absent from or unavailable at either his place of residence or his assumed place of business, by leaving a copy with some person of suitable age and discretion at either place, and sending a copy through the U.S. mail, first class, registered postage prepaid, addressed to the customer at his place of business, residence, or such other address provided by the customer for bills for water or electric service ff such can be ascertained; or

   c. If such place or residence, business or other address cannot be ascertained, or a person of suitable age or discretion at any such place cannot be found, then by affixing a copy in a conspicuous place on the property where the failure to comply is occurring and also be delivering a copy to a person of suitable age and discretion there residing, or employed, if such person can be found, and also sending a copy through the U.S. mail, first class, registered postage prepaid, addressed to the customer at the place where the property is situated as well as such other address provided by the customer for bills for water or electric service if such can be ascertained. Said notice shall contain, in addition to the facts of the violation, a statement of the possible penalties for

ATTACHMENT A

Water Shortage Stages and Triggering Mechanisms				
Percent Reduction of Supply	**Stage I Up to 15%**	**Stage II 15 - 25%**	**Stage III 25 - 35%**	**Stage IV 35 - 50% >**
Water Supply Condition				
Current Supply	Total supply is 85 – 90% of "normal." And Below "normal" year is declared. Or	Total supply is 75 – 85% of "normal." Or Below "normal" year is declared Or	Total supply is 65 – 75% of "normal." Or Fourth consecutive below "normal" year is declared. Or	Total supply is less than 65% of "normal." Or Fifth consecutive below "normal" year is declared. Or
Future Supply	Projected supply insufficient to provide 80% of "normal" deliveries for the next two years. Or	Projected supply insufficient to provide 75% of "normal" deliveries for the next two years. Or	Projected supply insufficient to provide 65% of "normal" deliveries for the next two years. Or	Projected supply insufficient to provide 50% of "normal" deliveries for the next two years. Or
Groundwater	No excess groundwater pumping undertaken. Or	First year of excess groundwater pumping taken, must be "replaced" within four years. Or	Second year of excess groundwater pumping taken, must be "replaced" within four years. Or	No excess groundwater pumping available. Or Reduced groundwater pumping due to replenishment of previously pumped groundwater. Or
Water Quality	Contamination of 10% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards)	Contamination of 20% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards)	Contamination of 30% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards)	Or
Disaster Loss				Disaster Loss

each violation and statement informing the customer of his right to a hearing on the violation.

(c) Appeals. Any customer against whom a penalty is levied pursuant to this section shall have a right to an appeal, in the first instance to the Public Works Director or designee, in the second instance to the City Manager or designee with the right of appeal to the City Council, on the merits of the alleged violation, upon written request of that customer to the district within fifteen days of the date of notification of the violation.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, by the Sanger City Council at a regular meeting thereof held on the 19th day of December 2002, by the following vote:

AYES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	Neri, Montelongo, Marquez, Pena
NOES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	None
ABSENT:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	Castellano

Barbara Mergan, City Clerk

Attachment C

Notification Letter to Fresno County

CITY OF SANGER

1700 7th STREET
SANGER, CALIFORNIA 93657-2804
TELEPHONE: (559) 876-6300 x 1200
FAX: (559) 876-6335

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
JOHN A. WHITE, PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

November 16, 2005

Alan Weaver, Director
Department of Public Work and Planning
County of Fresno
2220 Tulare Street, 6th Floor
Fresno, CA 93721

Mr. Weaver,

RE: Release of City of Sanger 2005 Draft Urban Water Management Plan

The City of Sanger is in the process of updating its 2005 Draft Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP is required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act as part of the California Water Code and is updated every five years.

If you would like to provide written comments on the update process, please submit them by December 15, 2005 to:

City of Sanger
Attention: Tim Chapa, Public Works Department
1700 7th Street
Sanger, CA 93657

The draft UWMP will be available for review on December 1, 2005. The City Council will hold a public hearing and consider the 2005 UWMP for adoption at its regularly scheduled meeting on December 15, 2005. If you have any questions, please contact Tim Chapa at 876-6300 x 1210.

Sincerely,

John A. White,
Public Works Director

Attachment D

Minute Order Approving the Submittal of the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan

CITY OF SANGER
ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

A regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Sanger, California, was held on December 15, 2005. The following named members were present:

ROLL CALL Present: Michael A. Montelongo, Mayor
Martin F. Castellano, Mayor Pro Tem
Sandra Neri, Councilmember
Rosa Pena, Councilmember
Raymond T. McCann, Councilmember

H. PUBLIC HEARING

2. SUBJECT: Public Hearing to Review and Approve the Revised 2005 Urban Water Management Plan
RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the City Council: 1) Hold a public hearing to receive comments on the Revised 2005 Urban Water Management Plan; 2) Approve the Revised 2005 Urban Water Management Plan; and 3) Direct staff to submit the Revised 2005 Urban Water Management Plan to the State of California Department of Water Resources.

THE COUNCIL BY MOTION OF COUNCILMEMBER NERI: 1) HELD A PUBLIC HEARING TO RECEIVE COMMENTS ON THE REVISED 2005 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN; 2) APPROVED THE REVISED 2005 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN; AND 3) DIRECTED STAFF TO SUBMIT THE REVISED 2005 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF FRESNO } §
CITY OF SANGER }

I, BARBARA M. MERGAN, City Clerk of the City Council of the City of Sanger, California, do hereby certify the foregoing to be the official action taken by the City Council at the above meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 28th day of December, 2005.

Barbara M. Mergan
BARBARA M. MERGAN, City Clerk of
Sanger, California